BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1841.** **New Series No. 25.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are:

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION

THIS day Friday the 26th Instant, the above will submit to Public Sale the neat Household Furniture &c. of the HON'BLE SIR J. AWDRY, at his Residence "Belair" Chinchpoogly, consisting of a small quantity of Silver ware, Rich plated Curry Dishes, 4 and 2 light Candlesticks, Salvers, two sets of Dish Covers, Cruet Frames, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, single and double wall Shades with Pans and Drops, Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Dining, Round, and other Tables, Book and Shell Cases, Ward Robes, Bed room and Dressing room Furnitures, Punkahs, Sideboards, Vase Lamps, a first rate Grand Piano by "Mott," &c. &c.

Also unless previously disposed of, a Britzka by Holman, Long Acre, a Chariot, two riding Horses, one known as the Turf Horse, "Master Robert," Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c. &c.

The property is on view.

ON Monday the 1st of March, the above will Sell by Public Auction in the premises over those of Messrs. SPRAGUE AND Co. a quantity of Household Furniture the property of a Gentleman quitting India.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that being about to proceed to *England* on business of importance, he has this day appointed *Messrs.* THOMAS WILLIAM NAILER *and* BENJAMIN LACEY, his constituted Attorneys, with full power to act for him during his absence, and to sign all documents whether relating to money or otherwise, on his behalf.

In soliciting a continuance of the PUBLIC patronage to his Establishment, the Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS for their past favours, and feels pleasure in assuring them that his Attorneys will spare no effort to meet their wishes and give them satisfaction during his absence.

J. B. PHAROAH.

ATHENÆUM LIBRARY;
MADRAS, 10*th February* 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously depo its in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Deply. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 17th instant.....	Chests	330
Total...		330

INDORE.

Passes granted on account of the Proclamation for 1839 | 40..	Chests	2,140
Ditto do. under the proclamation for 1840 | 41 up to the 3rd instant..	Chests	13,608
Ditto do. from the 8th to the 12th instant..	Chests	175
Total..		15,923

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation.....	Chests	6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 16th instant..	Chests	13,909½
Ditto from the 17th to the 23rd instant..	Chests	371
Total...		20,947½

EXPORTED.

From the 22nd May 1840 to the 16th February 1841.....	Chests	11,993
Ditto from the 17th to the 23rd instant...	Chests	766½
Total...		12.759½

C. SIMS,
Acting Opium Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1841.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, collector of continental customs and excise, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XI. of the absentee rules, to proceed to the presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1841.

Assistant Surgeon Watkins, Civil Surgeon at Nassick, is permitted to visit the presidency on particular private business, from the 20th to the 28th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1841.

Surgeon C. Ducat, Civil Surgeon at Poona, resumed charge of his duties on the 14th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1841.

The judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a sunnud, bearing date the 13th ultimo, to Mr. E. C. Watkins, appointing him to act as Sudder Ameen at Kaira.

Mr. W. Birdwood, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached station of Dhoolia, is allowed leave of absence for a period of three months, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, is confirmed in the office of Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, from the 1st instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1841.

No. 124 of 1841.—In consideration of the extra duty devolving on the Paymaster of the Marine Battalion, in charge of the families of the Native Troops on service in Scinde, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that Officer to draw an allowance of 40 Rupees a month, to enable him to defray the expence of Office Establishment and Stationery, the allowance in question is to be drawn in arrears, and continued for such time, as there may have been, and shall be not less than 100 family payments to be made monthly.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1841.

No. 125 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Major M. M. Shaw, dated the 31st January last, appointing Lieutenant Halkett to act as Adjutant to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Lieutenant Vaillant who has been appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Southern Division of the Army.

No. 126 of 1841.—Brigadier F. Morgan, Commanding in Candiesh, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st till the 31st of March next, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur.

No. 127 of 1841.—Lieutenant G. L. Aitchison, 2nd in command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th April, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1841.

No. 128 of 1841.—Captain Robinson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 129 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Engineer and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Engineer is promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns—leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Engineer.

No. 540.—Mr. Harry Wainwright Bax Bell, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1841.

Infantry.

Ranked & posted to the Regts. in G. G. O. 29th December 1840.

No. 415.—Mr. Francis Oriel Shum, date of arrival at Bombay 10th February 1841.

No. 362.—Mr. Edward Dansey, date of arrival at Bombay 10th February 1841.

No. 517.—Mr. William Henry Rodes Green, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

527.—Mr. William Frederick Leeson, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 535.—Mr. James Tennent Jameson, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 537.—Mr. John Alexander, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

Medical Establishment.

No. 285.—Mr. Thomas Brooke Larkins, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 295.—Mr. Samuel McMorris, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 297.—Mr. Henry Stewart Moore, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 300.—Mr. George James Shaw, M. D. date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

Surgeon J. Scott, of the Medical Establishment has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1841.

No. 130 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract, Paras. 1 and 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 1, dated 1st ultimo.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. Robert Dent, now, or lately acting in that capacity on board the Berenice Steamer an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2nd. Mr. Dent's order of rank will be transmitted to you in due course.

No. 131 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract, Paras. 1st and 2nd of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 82, dated 23rd December last.

Para. 1st. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.—

Captain W. Purves.	Capt. W.
,, C. Denton (in January.)	Thatcher.

2nd. We have granted additional leave for six months to Captain John E. Gordon.

No. 132 of 1841.—Lieutenant W. B. Ponsonby of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1841.

No. 133 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns; their Rank has already been settled and they have been posted to Regiments by G. G. O. 29th December 1840.

Infantry.

No. 369 Mr. Richard Jones Edgerley, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Feby. 1841.

No. 398 Mr. Robert Lindsay Lowry, date of arrival at Bombay 19th February 1841.

No. 403 Mr. James Finlay, date of arrival at Bombay 19th February 1841.

No. 407 Mr. Peter Somerville Fearon, date of arrival at Bombay 19th February 1841.

No. 134 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Wallace, of the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24th.—Lieut. and Adjutant Simmons, Queen's, from Deesa.
do. do. Lieut. Holdsworth, Queen's, from Deesa.
do. do. Lieut. Dickinson, Ditto, from Deesa.
do. do. Capt. H. King, 5th Nizams Service.
do. do. Capt. A. Hamerton, 15th Regt. from Muscat.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24th.—Lieut. Col. F. P. Lester, Artillery, to Neilgherries.
do. 25th. 2d Lieut. James H. Burke, Engrs., to Mahabulishwar.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intnetion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1841.

No. 17 of 1841.—Mr. Henry Randolph Marriott is admitted into the Service as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from the 12th ultimo. His order of rank will be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1841.

No. 18 of 1841.—Ardaseer Ruttonjee, Assistant Builder, is permitted to be absent from his duty till the 28th Instant, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1841.

No. 19 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

1. Commander W. Lowe, from the Berenice to the Command of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Auckland, from the 18th of January last.

2. Lieutenant J. A. Young, from the Hastings to the temporary Command of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Packet Berenice, from the 18th January last.

3. Lieutenant Drought, proceeding to join the Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

4. Mr. Charles Kail, Acting Master, proceeding to Aden, to relieve Mr. Southey, Acting Master of the "Charger" to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table of that Vessel, from the 1st instant.

5. Mr. Anderson, Boatswain, proceeding to the Persian Gulf, under arrest, by the Schooner "Emily" to be accommodated with a passage at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer in the Sea Red.

6. Lieutenant McKenzie, proceeding to Bombay on sick certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Elphinstone, at the Ward-room Mess of that Vessel, from the 22nd November to the 9th of January last.

7. Ensign T. E. Bowles, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding in charge of Troops from Aden to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Elphinstone, at the Ward-room Mess of that Vessel, from the 22nd November to the 9th of January last.

By the requisition of the Political Resident at Hydrabad.

8. Brigadier England to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 28th December to the 3rd of January last.

9. Lieutenant Clarke, of the 34th Madras Native Infantry, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 28th December to the 3rd January last.

10. Mr. Midshipman Zouch, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 27th December to the 3rd January last.

11. Mr. Midshipman Fraser, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 27th December to the 3rd of January last.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer Commanding the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus.

12. Brevet Captain Dure, of H. M. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Bukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 23rd November to the 5th December last.

13. Lieutenant Blacquiere, of H. M. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 23d November to the 5th of December last.

14. Ensign Tucky, of H. M's 41st Regiment proceeding on duty from Tatta to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 23rd November to the 5th December last.

15. Ensign Hutton, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 23rd November to the 5th December last.

16. Major Waddington, of the Engineer Corps, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Bukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 27th November to the 4th December last.

17. Ensign Pugton, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from 27th November to the 4th of December last.

18. Major Brown, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's Table, from the 7th to the 16th of December last.

19. Captain Witherall, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Hyderabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's Table, from the 7th to the 16th of December last.

20. Lieutenant Eman, of H. M's 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, from 7th to the 16th of December last.

21. Lieutenant May, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's Table, from the 7th to the 16th of December last.

22. Lieutenant Pratt, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's Table, from 7th to the 16th, of December last.

23. Major Wylie, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's Table, from the 7th to the 16th of December last.

24. Lieutenant Preedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's from the 7th to the 16th of December last.

25. Dr. Owen, 3rd Light Cavalry, proceeding on duty from Hydrabad to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Commander's Table, from the 7th to the 16th of December last.

26. Captain Cochran, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Gossang to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 13th to the 20th of December last.

27. Captain Bedingfield, proceeding on duty from Gossang to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 13th to the 20th of December last.

28. Lieutenant McKenzie, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Gossang to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 13th to the 20th December last.

29. Lieutenant Evans, of H. M's. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Gossang to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 13th to the 20th of December last.

30. Assistant Surgeon Munster, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Gossang to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Steam Vessel Comet, at

the Commander's Table, from the 13th of December last.

31. Captain Fallon, of Her Majesty's 4 1st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Setwan to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Meteor, at the Commander's Table, from the 20th to the 26th December last.

32. Lieutenant Smith, Her Majesty's 4 1st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Setwan to Bukker, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Meteor, at the Commander's Table, from 20th to the 26th December last.

33. Mr. Connell, Engineer, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 1st to the 5th of December last.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer in the Red-Sea.

34. Lieutenant Drought, proceeding on duty to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Cleopatra at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

No. 20 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, para. 1st of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 91, daled 9th December last.

We have permitted Commander William Igglesden, on the Invalid List of the Indian Navy, to retire from the Company's Service upon the pension of £ 170 per annum, the same commencing from the 5th July 1840, being the expiration of 2½ years, from the date of his quitting India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24th, His Highness the Imaum of Muscat Brig Nassry, Mahomud bin Ebrahim, Nacodah, from Muscat 10th Feb. *Passenger.*—Capt. Hamerton.

Do. Barque Sophia, Hajee Hamed Nacodah, from Calcutta 26th Jany. *Passengers.*—2 Natives.

Do. Brig Lady Grant, G. P. Rundle, Master, from Singapore 28th Jan. *Passengers.*—J. Ballard Esq. J. W. Blackwell Esq.

Do. 25th, H. H. the Imaum of Muscat Ship Caroline, H. Jones, Master, from Persian Gulf left Bushire 27th Jany. Bundon Abbass 7th Feb. *Passengers.*—32 Natives and 20 Native Horsekeepers.

SAILED.

Feb. 23d, Barque Tweed, R. Lawson, Master, to China.

Do. Ship Mayaram Dayaram, J. Young Master, to China. *Passenger.*—Mr. Middleton.

Do. 24th, Brig Futtay Moombaruck, Ahmed Nacodah, to Surat.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. Vessels.	E. I. C. Steamers.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
Schooners	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
Brig.	Victoria.
Palinurus.	Zenobia.

Merchant Vessels.

English.	
Charles Grant.	Earl of Balcarres.
Hugh Walker.	Reliance.
Shakespeare.	British Merchant.
Thomas Coutts.	Hope.
Sir Edward Paget,	Simon Taylor.
Urania.	Champion.
Country.	
Cauderbux.	Rattler.
Pittamber Savoy.	Corsair.
Caroline.	Mary Gordon.
Colonel Newal.	Hindostan.
Essavie.	Bombay Castle.
Maria.	Arab.
Ruby.	Drongan.
Fanny.	Roopaulay.
Hydroose.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Alexander Robertson	Asia.
Ruparell.	Amoody.
Hamoody.	Dawlut Savoy.
Nassry (Imaum of Muscat	Agnes.
Caroline (Do.)	Wild Irish Girl.
Sophia.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Cady Grant.	
French.	Portuguese.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Arab.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
Harsingar.	Brig Simplicia.
Lodease.	American.
Hamonshaw.	Morrison
Shawen Shaw.	
Fezrabany..	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st March
A Steamer ...	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	1st April.
Thomas Coutts	B &A. Hormuzjee...	London ..	in Feb.
Sir Ed. Paget..	Skinner&Co.	London ..	in Feb.
Urania..	G. S. King.,	Liverpool.	3d March.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co.... ..		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co.. ...		
Reliance.... .	Foster & Co	Liverpool.	In March.
Shakespeare...	Skinner &Co.	Liverpool.	immediate.
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Dispatch.
Hope.....	Do.....		
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond &Co.		
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	
Colonel Newal	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Do.	Dispatch.
Mary Gordon..	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China.....	im. despate
Hindoostan....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	1stproximo
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China.. ..	In Feb.
Drougan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....		
Morrison.. ..	.....	Singapore	
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wadyal	& Macao.	10th March

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The subjoined is a verbatim copy of a letter I have just received from a friend, and as I know he sometimes favors you with a Scrap of News. I forward it to you :—

Camp Kooroohe, 17th February 1841.

MY DEAR,——I embrace the opportunity of a Messenger going off to Belgaum, to-day to drop you a line to say that I am quite well, we have had tolerably long marches as yet, the average perhaps 15 Miles per day, this day 16, we are now within 12 or 13 Miles of Neepawnie, yet it is intended that we shall make two days of it, to take the Men and Cattle in fresh, and "*Hooshear*" we halted the 2nd day to allow the reinforcement of Artillery and two heavy pieces of Ordnance to come up, the Political Agent and Establishment accompanies the Force, which now consists of 2 Captains and 85 Non-Commissioned Rank and File of Artillery, a Park under Conductor Ward, 2—9 Pounders, 1—12 Pounder and 2—8 Inch Mortars, The Commissariat under Conductor Lawless, 107 Non-Commissioned Rank and File of H. M. 4th King's Own, 500 Seapoys nearly all Light Bobs and Grenadiers, and 175 Auxiliary Horse. Information was received last night, that upwards of 300 Men had thrown themselves into the Fort of Neepawny, in addition to those who were formerly there, and that it was the intention of the Garrison to fight it out, so elated were they on hearing of the advance of the Feringees that it is said they actually fired a salute, it is probable they may get saluted the day after tomorrow on the wrong side of the leg. There is every appearance of caution in taking up our Camp this Morning, the position is, Park and Artillery in the Centre, the Infantry on the flanks with their right and left thrown back, forming three sides of a square, the Commissariat behind the advance Picquet flanked by Quarter Guards and Lascar's Tents. We have just heard that it is possible some work may be required of us to night, as a large body of Pindarees are not far from us and intend to annoy us a little, they, however will not be like the Cockney Sportsman "*as catch'd an air asleep,*" for we are up to their moves, and no doubt will be able to give a good account of our Shikar, if they try their hands.

Yours with best regards,
PADDY BISCUIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We three have been named to settle a point in dispute as to the proper use of an English word, and as we do not agree, we have decided upon an appeal to you. The word is "City." The dispute is respecting the application of that appellative to Bombay.

Your brother of the *Courier* uses the word, as if Bombay was a City; but your other brother of the *Times* has, as we noticed, sneered at the name.

There is a wager on the subject, which we must decide; we are anxious for your opinion; we therefore beg you will please to give it to us at length, and also your reasons for it, as a guide for our judgment.

We are Sir,
Your obedient servants,
JOHN, PATRICK, ALEXANDER.

February 25, 1841

To Correspondents.

WE received a letter from a Correspondent signing himself "A SUFFERER" a few days ago on the subject of some annoyances, which he and others have experienced on the Island of Colaba. If he wants redress we would point out to him that there is a Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, to whom he can appeal. Descriptions of private injuries answer no end without they can he brought home to individuals, and besides when a body of gentleman are indicated, the writer of a letter to the Editor of a Journal had much better sign his name at once or communicate it to the Editor in case of inquiries, anonymous attacks answer no end whatever.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, February 26, 1841.

ARRIVED Feb. 24, Barque *Sophia* Adjee Hamed, Nacoda, from Calcutta 26th January, touched at Allapee and Cochin—*Passengers* : 2 Natives ; Do. Brig *Lady Grant*, G. P. Rundle, Master, from Singapore 28th January—*Passengers* : J. Ballard, Esq. and J. W. Blackwell, Esq. ; Do. Brig of War *Nassery*, Mahomed Ibrahim, Nacoda, from Muscat 10th February—*Passenger* : Captain Hamerton ; Feb. 25, Ship *Caroline*, H. Jones, Master, from Bushire 27th January—*Passengers* : 52 Natives.

FROM the Mauritius we perceive that Sir Lionel Smith has rescinded his measure against the French Aliens, and we have extracted his proclamation to that effect. The *Cerneen* gives him due praise for this alteration of sentiment but condemns the last paragraph of the Proclamation as ungenerous. The aliens in the Mauritius are represented for the most part as employed in humble capacities as Teachers in Colleges, Schools, or as Managers of Sugar Estates, persons who take no interest in politics and interfere not in public affairs, but are quiet and good contributors to the wealth of the Colony. We fear our old General is a little hasty although a more generous open hearted gentlemanlike Officer we never knew, while his previous conduct in Jamaica has proved his fitness for Colonial Government.

WE perceive that our opinion of the *right* of the Natives to attend or abstain from the Meeting held in honor of Mr. FARISH has been called *contemptible twaddle* by the Almighty *Times*, who Achilles like throws the shield of his editorial effrontery before the fallen proposition of a Member thereof upset by a Majority of 29, Natives while our axiom of being "Free agents in a free Land" has been rather roughly handled. We were sorry that the Native Gentlemen acted as they did, because we consider they would have done more wisely and acted with more dignity in refraining from mixing up their estimation of Mr. FARISH's private opinions with his public acts, but we equally deprecate such a motion as was brought forward at the meeting as uncalled for by the circumstances of the case. Mr. SKINNER gave vent to his feelings in a straightforward manly way, and it was evident that he meant that his words should reach those at whom his speech was aimed, but even he finally agreed that his motion should be withdrawn when he found the Majority of those assembled opposed to it, and it was quite enough to notice the absence of parties without directing a particular measure against them. No man (*and we think least of all our Brother of the Times*) likes to have his liberty of action circumscribed, and if he has a particular dislike to any public man as such he is neither slow nor delicate in shewing it. We are much of the same temperament, and though we again say we cannot but deprecate the course the Native Gentlemen pursued in not attending the Meeting of the 18th of February—still if they conscientiously though erroneously thought they had ground of complaint against the Honorable Gentleman in question for his public conduct as regards their religious prejudices, no one can accuse them of the vice of *hypocricy* in addition to the other motives which have been ascribed to them. Finally we deny "that a Public Meeting represents "only the individuals who compose it and "has the most perfect right to act to all "others as it thinks fit." This would have some semblance of justice, if every man's name who attended was published, but in most Public Meetings they are not, and the public read and believe they are hearing the opinions of Society when they may be merely swallowing the Dogmas of a Clique, which clique may be adverse to another and bring its motions into question and its actions to contempt. Besides what remedy has any individual or body of persons against a body of others who think fit to attack them? Why the 'argumentum baculinum' would alone remain, if they could find out who urged the wordy war with the most vehemence and acrimony. The doctrine of a "Public Meeting having the most *perfect right to act to all others as it thinks fit*" is a most arbitrary and oligarchical postulate, and we will in no wise give into it, and though we have a *hint* to abstain from Public Meetings until we can come into some '*glimmering of ideas as to the right nature and object of Public Meetings*" *i. e. until we can see through the same medium as our Brother of the Times*, yet we shall still attend each Public Assembly to gain instruction into the Philosophy of Public Meetings from the lips of our fellow Citizens, rather than from the erudite columns of our Brother Twaddle of the "Young Times."

WE have been asked by John, Patrick and Alexander, whether the word City is strictly applicable to Bombay or not, we can only say that a City in English Law is defined as "A Town corporate, that hath a Bishop and a Cathedral Church." We therefore rather opine that Bombay may be truly called a City, moreover Sir William Temple says, "Men seek safety from number better united, and from Walls and Fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many : this is the origin of *Cities*." Hence we may infer that a fortified place is justly termed a City, to prove which Watts says "City in a strict sense means the Houses enclosed within the walls, in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs." Again Bombay has a Castle from which her Government directs its General Orders. Now this is bona fide a Citadel, and a Citadel is defined as "a CASTLE or place of arms in a City." On the whole we think there is no doubt that in a grammatical sense Bombay is a City to all intents and purposes, but when we recollect that it is without doubt the second metropolis of British India, and that Steam communication with Europe renders it an object of intense interest to the whole Anglo Indian world, there can be no doubt that Bombay is not only a City, but is likely to become a second Venice of the East. To travestic Burke's Speech on the Kingly Prerogative, we may say of the Prosperity of this Island "that it has increased, is increasing and ought (NOT) to be diminished." There is one thing we lack sadly here and that is public spirit and enterprize. If our rich Captalists did but know their power what might they not effect, but they do not and will not, and we can only say with the Roman Poet,

"Oh nimium fortunati si sua bona norint!"

There are facilities in Bombay for the employment and extension of Capital which were not as the Persians say "Even heard of in a dream" by the forefathers of the present Native Captalists. Look for instance at the want of good houses and clean and airy streets both within and without the Town, look at the enormous price of house rent and the immense value of every rood of ground on the Island. Clever speculators in England if they had half such localities as present themselves in the shape of Cocoa Groves and Paddy fields would long ere this have covered them with Houses and Villa's. But no, Bombay changes not! All things may change, but pre-eminent in ugliness and filthiness, the CITY of Bombay rejoices in her plainness and nastiness. Nature has done all for her and man nothing. With a delightful shelving sand down to Back Bay we have no facilities for a Sea Bath, a luxury which would go far to renovate the sinking frames of our dear Country women. With loads of persons in the Service and out of it with small incomes, we have no nice gentle cottages, but they are forced either to inhabit houses the rent of which is beyond their means, or bury themselves in the dark and dismal Cocoa woods to the destruction of bodily health and spirits. The whole Native Town is in a state too dirty to be *described*, much more endured. In many a filthy sewer and stagnant Ditch now lurk the diseases of Cholera and bilious fever, and Death yawns for his prey and chuckles with grim delight at the traps which he has prepared for the poor and wretched in Bombay, we again say it may truly be called a city, and one which will maintain a great influence in the scale of Power in India, but persons are not clean, public spirited, or fond of improvement, To settle the doubts of our friends John, Patrick and Alexander, we may finally remark that from Bombay, a Presidency takes its name, and we have York, Lancaster, Chester, and other Cities which confer their names on the provinces of which they are the chief Cities in England, finally in wealth, intelligence, in commerce, and in the superiority of its Steam Flotilla and army, Bombay would be proudly cited as a City of no ordinary pretension in the scale of the Chief Cities of the whole world.

WE are at length enabled to announce that a blow has been struck in China. The Bogue Forts have been captured with little or no loss. No sooner however was this achievement ended than Captain Elliot publishes a Circular announcing an Armistice, and appears to repent the consequences of his own rashness. He receives a lecture from Keshen and like a naughty boy is ready to blubber and promise never to do so again. How well the Chinese must understand his character. Even when beaten the cunning Keshen knew his man and how he could humbug him. We do trust that events may now have an happy issue, and this vigorous proceeding which we have no difficulty in tracing to Sir Gordon Bremer promises fair, but if the numbing influence of the Plenipotentiary is again allowed to prevail, we have only to look for procrastination, vacillation and loss of National character. No terms should now be offered but the most *rigorous*, and only the time necessary for preparation should delay an advance on Canton if our propositions are not instantly agreed to. No evasion, no hesitation should be permitted, we have now drawn the sword in earnest and should throw away the Scabbard. For five weary Months has negotiation been tried, and tried in vain, however the smoke of our Cannon has scarcely blown away when our unhappy Political functionary declares an Armistice at the very first request of the Chinese Commander-in-Chief sent by an old Woman in a Tanka Boat, and more *conditions are* OFFERED for his acceptance. The word vacillation ought to be erased from our Dictionaries in future and Elliotism substituted to commemorate our Chinese Political exploits. From Chusan we find that the health of our Troops keeps steadily improving with the coldness of the Weather and the Chinese say there that they shall commence hostilities in the Spring, for which purpose it is supposed they are busily employed organizing their Forces. Some Trade has begun in the Bazars of Tinghae, and Tea in small quantities was offered for sale. Captain Scott of the *Samarang* is reported to be appointed Governor of Chuenpee Fort, but another account states that both that and the Fort of Ty-cock-tow have been utterly destroyed, the Guns blown up and thrown into the Sea. There is something irresistibly comic in the Chinese sending an old Woman to Elliot, with the Flag of Truce. Truly we think he sent a very proper person, and that Elliot is as much of an old Woman in all his public actions as any of the most helpless old Bodies we could select from a Parish Workhouse in England, only as far as Tea is concerned, we should expect the old Lady to make a better fight for her Tea Table comforts than the magnanimous Charley alias Mrs. Froth.

We subjoin the China news in full, in addition to our Extra of yesterday for the perusal of our Mofussil readers, and have no doubt it will also be acceptable to those at the Presidency from the hurried manner in which the Extra was got up :—

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

BY the Brig *Lady Grant*, from Singapore, we have just received a *Malacca Weekly Register* of the 28th and Singapore Free Press of the 25th January. They give us the important intelligence of the Capture of the Bogue Forts after an obstinate resistance in which the Chinese lost 700 men while our loss was only 3 killed and 26 wounded.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

The BOGUE FORTS HAVE AT LENGTH FALLEN to H. M.'s Arms! is the important intelligence which has reached the Settlement this morning by the *Brigand*, from China the 14th inst. We embody a portion of the intelligence in a *Supplement.*

Sunday morning the 10th January.—On Wednesday the 6th, it became known here, in consequence of letters having been received from the squadron at the Bogue, that the last term again granted to the Chinese for complying with the demands of the English, had expired, and that useless negotiations would give place to warlike demonstrations, and on Thursday at midnight the arrival of H. M. Cutter *Louisa* from the Bogue confirmed these news, by bringing despatches from Capt Elliot, of which the following was made known to the British community on Friday morning the 8th.

CIRCULAR.

To H. B. M's. Subjects resident in Macao.

Negotiations have been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have both fallen to H. M. Arms.

It will be very satisfactory to H. M. subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, notwithstanding an obstinate and honorable defence at all points.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, at anchor in Anson's Bay,
7th January, 1841, 1h. 40m. P. M.

True Copy, E. ELMSLIE,
Secy & Treasurer to the Superintendant.

Canton Press, Jan. 10.

All Friday and Saturday passed by without any news being received from the Bogue, but rumours of what had been done there, were as usual rife, & the Chinese smugglers who had during that time had passed out of the river, brought the report that the whole of the Bogue forts had fallen into the hands of the English. According to some, heavy firing was heard at different times, and the excitement and anxiety to hear a confirmation of those flattering reports was naturally very great.

This morning early arrived the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* from the Bogue with dispatches, and by her at length a true account of what has really occurred became known, and we shall now lay before our readers as detailed an account of the occurrences as we received from an eye witness.

On Thursday morning the Steamer *Nemesis*, *Enterprize* and *Madagascar* took the troops on board, consisting of about 700 Native Infantry, (the Madras 37th and Bengal Volunteers) and about 200 Europeans, of the invalids lately returned from Manilla in the *Ernaad* and *Defiance*, and these, with about 400 marines, in all about 1300 men, under the command of Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th, were landed, the marines in boats from their respective ships, in a bay below Chuenpee fort, three men of war, the *Calliope*, *Larne*, and *Hyacinth*, taking up their position opposite the lower battery of Chuenpee fort, and opened a fire upon it, whilst the Steamers *Nemesis* and *Queen* threw shells with great effect into the upper [illegible] or watch tower, a building only lately erected, in a commanding position, and which soon compelled its garrison to evacuate it. H. M. land forces, which met with some resistance, after ascending the hill took possession of this upper fort and thence opened a tremendously destructive fire of musketry upon the garrison of the open battery below, and these were seen from the ships attempting to save themselves, by creeping through the embrasures and leaping down upon the rocks below, a height of about 200 feet, which must have been fatal to many. The cannonade from the ships was no longer answered from the fort, and at about half past eleven they were in undisputed possession of the English, and the Union Jack planted upon them. The loss of the Chinese has been tremendous, they, after the watch-tower had been taken, having no means of escaping, and the fort and the water near it were filled with dead bodies—their whole number in killed is variously estimated at between 5 to 700; our informant thinks the former to be about right. The English had of the land forces only 3 men killed and 26 wounded. The ships of war as far we have heard, sufferred no loss. The watch-tower mounted 10, and the lower fort about 25 guns.

Whilst this was enacting at Chuenpee, H. M. S *Druid*, *Samarang*, *Modeste* and *Columbine* took up their position opposite to the fort of Ty-cock-tow, about 3 miles to the southward of Chuenpee, and opened their fire upon it, which was for a while returned with great spirit, but the guns of the fort were soon disabled, when a party of sailors were landed to take possession, which they effected, but not without resistance from the Chinese, who are represented to have fought bravely to the last, and the first Lieutenant of the *Samarang* was wounded in the breast by a spear. At about 11 o'clock the English flag floated from the fort also.

After the taking of the forts the steamers went to destroy the many war junks that were in Anson's bay, but the water being very shallow, only the *Nemesis*, towing at the same time some 10 or 12 boats could get sufficiently near to do them effective damage. When the junks saw her coming into shallow water they attempted to escape, but the first rocket fired from the *Nemesis* must have entered the powder magazine of a junk, as she immediately blew up. The crews of most of the junks jumped overboard and got on shore, and the vessels were set on fire by the English boat crews, 18 of them, which successively blew up. Notwithstanding the exertions of the *Nemesis* a good many

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junks escaped through a creek connected with the inner-waters of the Bogue.

On Friday morning everything was prepared to attack the principal fort of Anunghoy, and H. M. S. *Blenheim* towed by a steamer had already taken up a position opposite it, and the *Queen* steamer had sent some shells into the Wang-tong fort, facing that of Anunghoy, when at about 9 o'clock a flag of truce appeared at the Admiral's mast head, and a signal was made to desist from further aggression.

This interruption of hostilities was caused, we understand by the Chinese admiral sending by means of an old woman in a tankta boat a flag of truce to Capt. Elliot, praying for delay that he might send a despatch to Canton, and, as has always been the case hitherto, the wishes of the Chinese were immediately attended to, and time given them until Monday night when, if they do not comply with all the demands, it is understood hostilities will re-commence.

Negotiations must have a charm for the Plenipotentiary that he cannot resist: he has been engaged in them to no purpose during the last five months, and although every body else expected nothing from them, yet they were continued week after week, month after month until at last even the Plenipotentiary's infatuation seemed to give way and the attack related above determined on, but no sooner are two paltry forts taken, and no sooner does a subordinate Chinese officer beg for a suspension of hostilities, but this is immediately granted; the English forces are checked in their career of victory, and the Chinese allowed to recover from the consternation into which the reduction of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, and the destruction of their fleet had thrown them, that they may, we presume, on a future day oppose a more troublesoms resistance. At present the Chinese are busy removing every thing valuable from the forts. We should have thought that if negotiations are so soon to be resumed, they might as well be carried on from the Bogue-forts, whence the demand of the Plenipotentiary would be made with peculiar weight, and if there was good reason for attacking the Chinese at all, such attack should have been persevered in until all resistance was overcome. But the temptation of new negotiations, no matter how resumed, was too strong to be resisted by the Plenipotentiary.

On Friday and yesterday the two reduced forts were utterly destroyed; the guns partly blown up, and partly rendered otherwise unserviceable, and thrown into the sea, and the numerous dead were buried.

Circular to H. B. M's. Subjects.

H. M. S. *Wellesley*, off Anunghoy, 8th Jan. 1841.

A communication has been received from the Chinese Commander-in-Chief which has led to an armistice, with the purpose to afford the High Commissioner time to consider certain conditions now offered for his acceptance.

(Signed) Charles Elliot.
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BOCCA TIGRIS.

(*From the Canton Register of 12th May.*)

We have just received the followiug intelligence brought by the arrivals from the Bogue.

It appears—or it is reported—that H. M. Plenipotentiary, after the capture of the forts at Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow took the first step to open communications with the commandant of Anunghoy; a message was sent, through some of the Chinese prisoners, to that officer, informing him, that if he would haul down his flags the British would cease hostilities; in reply to this communication, the Chinese commandant deputed his heralds in the *Tanka* boat: the consequences of these communications have been made known to H. M's. subjects by the public circular dated the 8th instant, published above.

When the commandant of Anunghoy hauled his flags down, he told the British officer who brought the message, that he could not surrender the fort; and also, that though they were desirous of peace, they were at the same time quite prepared for war.

We have likewise heard that *Keshen* has sent a remonstrance to H. M's. Plenipotentiary, lecturing him on his madness in attacking the Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow forts, telling him no good will be done by such conduct, and asking him, "how he can possibly report such rebellious proceedings to his Imperial Majesty"—and it is said that H. M's. Plenipotentiary has evinced "a too late repentance," expressing his regret for, and lamenting, the consequences of his own acts.

It is reported that *Chuenpee* is to be held by the English, and Capt. Scott of the *Samarang*, is appointed commandant, and has moored his ship close in.

As the above are but reports, though coming from the most respectable sources, we, at present, forbear making any comments on them. A circular from H. M's. plenipotentiary will, doubtless, soon inform H. M's. subjects of the present relations between Great Britain and China: whether it is peace or war, and how long it is probable either will continue.

The delay in the publication of our paper enables us to report the arrival of the *Willhelmina Maria*, Valentin, from Manila 29th December. Of the two ships the *Kociusko* and *Panama*, which were permitted to break the blockade, the latter has sailed for the United States, but the former, drawing too much water, has only a few days since arrived outside.

Canton Press, 9th Jany.

Accounts from Chusan to 24th December have been received per *Eagle*, according to which the health of the troops was improving, there being no new cases of sickness. As will be seen from an Extact of a letter from thence, communication with Ningpo was unrestricted, but the writer of that letter says that the Chinese intend commencing hostilities in spring. We do not think it unlikely, having never had much faith in the pacific intentions of the Chinese government, as long as these could only by sacrifices on their part, and their having hitherto refrained from extensive hostile acts, was probably caused by the bad state of the army, which must have been much demoralized during the two last peaceful reigns, particularly when it is borne in mind that the civil service is at all times held in higher esteem in China than the military, and neglected during peace, can only regain its proper rank in times of pressing necessity. How far the preparations lately made in our neighbourhood have served to organize an effective body of troops, the events now passing at the Bogue will show; we do not expect to hear much said in favor of their discipline or tactics. Provisions at Chusan were plentiful, the bazar was supplied with all kinds of necessaries, and even articles of Export Commerce, such as course Silk Piece-goods. Raw Silk of inferior quality, Tea but in small quantities, were offered for sale. The weather was getting very cold, the Thermometer having fallen as low as 22 deg.—*Ibid.*

MAURITIUS.

Aliens. The intelligence received yesterday having satisfied the Governor that the ties of Amity which have happily existed so long between Great Britain and France had not been broken, as was lately apprehended, His Excellency has much pleasure in directing that intimation be given to French Aliens who have general permissions of residence, that, the cause appearing to have ceased which required them to be warned to prepare for their departure, they may continue their abode here with the same confidence and under the same protection as heretofore, provided they comply with the laws and regulations of the Colony.

With regard to all others, they must conform to the conditions on which they have obtained *temporary* residence.

His Excellency directs the concluding paragraph of the Proclamation of the 22nd August 1833 to be republished at the same time for the information of all whom it may concern.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 3rd December, 1840.
Geo. F. Dick,
Colonial Secretary.

Extract of the Proclamation of 22nd August, 1833.

The Governor, on this occasion, deems it proper to remind the Aliens resident in Mauritius, that in no country are foreigners allowed to interfere in its internal discussion or with national instructions, and that they cannot be permitted to do so here.—So long as they continue to conduct themselves quietly, and properly, Aliens may rely on the most ample protection; but should they, either directly or indirectly, take part in the politics of the colony, such protection will not only instantly be withdrawn, but the utmost severity of the law be exercised towards them.

The proclamation of the 16th of November which caused much surprise among us, and excited such general perturbation in our small community, ordinarily so tranquil and peaceable, is at length recalled! Notwithstanding that from the commencement we blamed, as it was our duty to do, a Proclamation which nothing warranted, we still entertained no doubt that when Sir Lionel Smith should be better informed as to the real state of things, he would see the propriety of retracting a measure as uncalled for as it was severe. The event has realized our provisions; the proclamation of the 3rd of December, which we publish in our columns of to-day, by removing the uneasiness which has lately prevailed, will at length restore among us the calm and tranquillity of which we at present stand in so much need.

Thanks to that Proclamation, affairs will shortly resume their usual course; and during this time of trial—this state, as it were, of outlawry, in which the French in the Colony were placed for twenty days, His Excellency the Governor will have been enabled to judge how inoffensive and peaceable is that part of our population with whom so many ties of interest, kindred and affection, connect us,—ties which as we have already said, could not be severed, without a painful effect being introduced upon the entire community.

We congratulate ourselves, therefore, upon not having presumed too much on the uprightness of Sir Lionel Smith's intentions, when we adopted the conviction that upon the first occasion which should present himself, he would frankly recall a determination come to somewhat lightly, and hasten, when the fit moment should arrive, to give the French residing at Mauritius the gratifying and official assurance that the confidence and protection of the Government would henceforth be continued towards them. A longer sojourn among us will convince His Excellency more and more that the French established at Mauritius are worthy of that confidence and that protection.

It is not with a man of long experience like Sir Lionel Smith, that it is necessary to lay any stress upon the benefits which invariably result to a Colony, from immigration into it of men who may introduce into the different branches of industry which it practises, various improvements, of which a small community like ours, situated at so great a distance from Europe would scarcely be able to avail, without the succour and co-operation of these useful emigrants, who, sooner or later, almost always pay, by some act of service the hospitality which they receive in a friendly country.

It is, therefore, with regret, that we read in the last paragraph of Sir Lionel Smith's proclamation, a clause restrictive in some sort of him amicable intentions towards the French who are residing among us. What necessity was there, at a period of calm like that which is now existing, to revert to a Proclamation issued under such different circumstances,—at a time of crisis and of intestine trouble! What are now the political discussions in which the French residing in the Colony can have any motive for interfering! What are *national* institutions in which they can now desire to take any active part? Every one knows that the French who live among us have different objects of pursuit. Go and visit our Colleges and other academical establishments; it is there that you will find them, for the most part, giving themselves up to the arduous and generally thankless task of instructing youth. Visit the different counting houses and business establishments of the town, and you will perceive them quettly and inoffensively pursuing their mercantile avocations. Go, in fine, to our principal Sugar Estates, and there again, as elsewhere, you will discover them contributing their part to the general wealth of the Colony, and sufferring, like ourselves, from the evils which either overwhelm or threaten us!

Would it not, therefore, under such circumstances have been much better for Sir Lionel Smith to have simply, and without any comment on or allusion to the past, rescinded the Proclamation of the 16th of November? For our own parts we confess, that we consider it would not only have been more generous, but also more just!—*Le Cernacen, December 8.*

CALCUTTA.

Hurkaru, February 12.

We observe that an order has been issued, by the Bombay Government, regarding the sale of appointments on the General and Regimental Staffs of the Army, wherein parties thus trafficking in posts and places are threatened with the severest punishment that it is in the power of the Government to inflict. We think, that this is as it should be, and, as we know that the illegal practice is carried to a codsiderable extent on this side of India, (and very probably on the Coast) we are of opinion that it would have been still better if the Supreme Government of India had issued the order, for promulgation at all the presidencies. The removal of the prohibition to accept pecuniary compensation for retirement from the regimental ranks of the army we looked upon as a wise and salutary measure; but we view the other question in a totally different light When a Lieutenant-Colonel or a Major is purchased out of his regiment by his juniors, it is presumed that the senior Major or the senior Captain, who succeeds to the higher grade, is just as well fitted for it, as the officer whose retirement gives the promotion; but, where money can purchase that which, perhaps, merit alone has gained, incapacity will often take the place of capacity, and the service be greatly injured, as well as the meritorious individuals, who have been supplanted by their richer but more undeserving companions. The distinction is so obvious, that we wonder how any one can have encouraged a belief that the removal of the prohibition in one case, involved a similar removal, in the other. That this sort of jobbing does obtain to a considerable extent we are too well informed regarding certain recent cases, to doubt; and so convinced are we of its injurious tendency, that we should but ill perform our duty, if we were to neglect the present opportunity of calling attention to the subject. There are doubtless, instances in which appointments have been transferred by means of a pecuniary negociation, from one meritorious party to another: or from an incapable to a capable party—but there are too many instances to the contrary, and the chances are that the seller is better qualified for the office than the buyer, as, if he have not anything else, he has, at all events, experience on his side. There are instances, too, perhaps, in which a charitable person would feel disposed to further the views of a party, compelled, as is some times the case, to get a little money for his appointment (to enable him to take a furlough to Europe) or else to continue holding it to the injury of his health—perhaps, at the very risk of his life—but still the principle is in itself so bad, that though there may be favorable exceptions, such as we have noticed above, we cannot but think that a *refresher* ought to be put forth, to remind officers that this sort of traffic constitutes a punishable offence. Many, we feel sure are concerned, either as principles or go-betweens, in these negociations, not knowing that their proceedings are culpable, and some we know, from the very kindliest motives, have helped to further a bargain, obviously beneficial to the two parties immediately concerned, and apparently injurious to none—but this sort of benevolence must be restrained. It is, with difficulty that some can bring themselves to believe, that by helping a friend, who is encumbered with debts, to dispose of an Adjutancy, or of a seat in a public office, to, enable him to take his wife and child en to England, or to go himself for the benefit of his health does any thing but a praiseworthy act—yet we repeat, that under no circumstances, is an an officer justified in receiving money for vacating an appointment, or in paying money to another, who vacates. It is no hing, to say that the appointments thus obtained are no ninally given by the Commander-in-Chief, or the Governor-General—every military man knows how good Jockeyship prevails over merit, and how great a thing it is to know that such and such an appointment will become vacant, within a certain time. The in direct purchase, is the only one that is possible—but, in direct though it be, it is just as effectual, as though the appointment itself were transferrable with the money, and the officer vacating could himself appoint his successor. We are averse to jobbery of every kind, and therefore averse to this system. We shall have more to say about it, at some future time, but in the mean while we hope that these hints will not be thrown away.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT,—Friday, Feb. 12, 1841.

PRAWNKISSEN MITTER AND SOONKERY DOSSEE v. MUTTOO SOONDERY DOOSSEE.

The bill in this case was filed for a portion of the estate of Ramsoonder Mitter deceased. The complainant, Prawnkissen, was the younger and only surviving son of Ramsoonder; the other complaint was Ramsoonder's widow, and the defendant was the widow of the only son of Ramsoonder's eldest son, deceased.

A suit was instituted in 1835 by Muttoosoondery herself, but dismissed by her last year. In November 1837, Muttoosoondery instituted proceedings in the Court of the Twenty-four pergunnahs for the same property; and one of the objects of the present bill was to restrain those proceedings.

By her answer Muttoosoondery set up a Will of Ramsoonder's, but this was not proved. She also charged that Soonkery Doossee had received a gift *in lieu of maintenance*, and that Ramsoonder's eldest son acquired certain *separate* property. Of this there was some evidence, but very vague; and it was admitted on all hands that the family were joint up to the present moment.

Mr. Clarke and *Mr. Morton* for the complainant contended, that upon the partition, Prawnkissen would be entitled to one-third absolutely, and that Soonkery and Muttoosoondery would be entitled to a life interest each in the other third shares respectively, the reversion being in Prawnkissen. As to the allegation in the answer that Soonkery had been provided for by the gift made by Ramsoondery in his lifetime, this was supported by the feeblest evidence, and it was clearly a recently concocted story, for nothing was heard of the matter in the original suit or in the suit in the Mofussil Soonkery, as the widow of Ramsoonder, was entitled to maintenance, by Hindoo law, before partition, and to her one-third share upon partition The court would not disinherit her upon clear and irrefragable testimony. The evidence of separate property was too vague and contradictory for the court to proceed upon. The family being joint, the inference *primâ facie*, was against the existence of separate property. Lastly, the complainants were entitled to an injunction to restrain the proceedings in the Mofussil; because the defendant herself had first resorted to this court, and then filed her plaint in the Zillah of the 25-Pergunnahs, *during the pendency* of the proceedings here.

Mr. Turton and *Mr. Sandes* for the defendant, contended that by Hindoo Law, the widow of the *propositus*, Ramsoonder, was not entitled to any share of the estate upon partition, unless the partition was in the lifetime of the *sons*. Here the partition was between a surviving son, and the widow of a grandson, the representative of the deceased son. But further, she was at all events excluded by the *donatio mortis causâ* made in lieu of maintenance. There was at least sufficient evidence upon this point for the Court to direct an issue. So with respect to the separatet property alleged to have been acquired by the deceased son;—as there was contradictory evidence upon the point, an issue ought to be granted. The complaints were not entitled now to an injunction to restrain the proceedings in the Mofussil,—they ought to have applied when those proceedings were first instituted, and before they themselves had acquiesced by becoming parties thereto.

The Court took time to consider their decree.
Cur adv. vult.—Hurkaru, Feb. 13.

Englishman, February 13.

The Bombay Government have, it seems, been at the pains of publishing an interpretative order to instruct the army of that Presidency that when the Honorable Court placed in a state of dormancy the regulation against the purchase of steps, they did not mean to ipso facto countenance the purchase of appointments; but we think the order superfluous in both the views in which it stands, for we do not believe that any officer construed the relaxations in question to extend a bit further than to the purchase of regimental steps (and, at the most, line steps) and we are convinced that all the regulations in the world could not prevent the kind of transaction at which the above named Government order is especially directed. For years and years the system has obtained, and so has that of the purchase of steps in the very teeth of the prohibitive rule; and in regard to the step purchase that is only done openly and avowedly now, which formerly was done under a thin veil, which every one was aware of, and which no one concerned in it took much pains to conceal. It is the same with Writerships, Cadetships, Assistant Surgeonships, at home,—appointments in every one of which clases can, to our own knowledge, be purchased almost as readily as a pair of gloves—only requiring a little discreet management, and to be arranged by third or fourth parties. We do not, however, look with any great horror, or alarm for the good of the public service, at a practice of this nature, so long as there are rules of eligibility strictly adhered to; for the state will be just as well served by the purchaser of a post as by the gratis receiver of it, and at all times a candidate having interest enough to be sure of the appointment if vacated in time for the patronage to be in the gift of his 'particular friend,' would have no questions asked of him as to how the vacancy occurred; while on the other hand the patron has always a practical veto on such arrangement by refusing to make the presentation to the party who might have bargained with the late incumbent. So long as prescribed rules of eligibility are not broken through, so long, for instance, as the passing in the languages, or the having done regimental duty for a specified time, and other similar regulations, are adhered to, none but fit and capable men (as far as the observance of those conditions can insure fitness) can come into office, howsoever the vacancy may have transpired; and as to those situations for which to pass in the languages may not be an indispensible achievement, such (if the condition do not extend throughout the staff branches,—which at this moment we are not sure of) as Paymasterships, Brigade Majorship, and others in the Adjutant General's department, Surveyorships, Judge-Advocateships, and the like, there are other qualifications which a really upright patron would insist upon in justice to the public service, and which might be as fully possessed by a purchasing as by a gratis candidate. We have known, in our day, many an instance of an incapable person being put into a 'fat appointment,' who never paid a farthing to his predecessor to retire, and of many a fit one succeeding who had opened his way by a con-side-ra-ti-on to the late incumbent; so that in either way the result tells equally well, or ill, for the exigencies of the state, and it is not a point worth legislating about, especially as it is one in which the strictest rules may be avoided or evaded. We are aware of instances in which the present Governor General (who, on the whole, we believe, exercises his patronage very purely) has refused to put in parties to *act* in whom he has known or had reason to suppose, the retiring party was interested; but then it does not at all follow that those his lordship may have chosen from his own list on such occasions, were a bit better qualified for the duties than those whom he rejected. Besides this, it is not to be expected that his own public virtue would, in exigent cases, stand firm against the practice; for if he had 'a near and dear relative,' or some one else in whom (for whatever reason) he was especially interested, and suppose he was soon to retire from office, it is to be imagined that he would enquire too scrupulously into the cause of a vacancy which placed at his disposal an appointment in all respects eligible for his particular protege? Sir James Carnac himself would not practice such public virtue, and willing as we are to give Lord Auckland credit for, on the whole as we have said, a very fair and good dispensation of patronage, yet we know of more than *the* China-Expedition-job, which proves that he is not invariably stern in such cases, and that he might not *always* exercise such vigilance as should prevent or frustrate those harmless little arrangements! In fine, whenever an aspirant is so sure of his interest as to know that he will be provided for on the earliest opportunity, he may safely enough *induce* the incumbent to accelerate his retiring place; and if the said aspirant is, according to regulations, fitted for the post, the service will benefit as much by him as it would by any one of any nineteen out of any twenty who might be chosen by the most disinterested Governor who ever exercised the patronage.

Courier, February 13.

We call the particular attention of all our readers, especially of those who may be opposed to Cooly immigration, to the evidence of *twenty-eight* more natives who returned from the Mauritius in the *Shaw Allum*. That evidence needs no comment, and, united to Mr. McFarlan's statement as to their appearance, comprises another of the strongest bodies of testimony in favor of Cooley immigration that could be well adduced. Some of the returned natives, it will be seen, intend to go back, and of those who do not so purpose, some assign as a reason that they are old, and others that they intend to employ their savings in cultivating land in their own country, and by so doing will add to its capital and prosperity.

The Hindoo College.—We understand that Mr. Johnson, the Barrister, and Editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, has been appointed Law Lecturer to the Hindoo College, on a salary of three hundred rupees per mensem, and that he has already prepared a course of Lectures, which he has submitted to Sir E. Ryan and Mr. Cameron, the Law Commissioner, who highly approve of them. We congratulate Mr. Johnson on his appointment, and feel sure that the students of the College will derive considerable benefit from his lucid explanation of the Laws.

(This is only partly correct. The appointment is Professor of Political Economy and Jurisprudence, and it is in the first named science that part of a Course of Lectures have been submitted.—Ed. Cal. Coub.)

Attack on the Dinajpur Mission, and the Murder of a Native Preacher.—We regret to learn that an attack has been made on the Baptist Mission at Sadamahl near Dinajpur. The life of Mr. Smylie, the Missionary, was endangered, and one Native Catechist has been murdered. The parties suspected are a portion of a gang of coiners, whose wickedness had been detected and exposed by some parties connected with the Mission. We trust that diligent search will be made into the matter, and the parties brought promptly to the bar of justice. This is the second murder of native Christians recorded in to-day's issue. The enmity of the zemindars and other Natives towards Christians does not arise so much on account of their calling and professing themselves Christians, but from the fact that the Christians as such cannot and will not unite with them in their act of wickedness and oppression, nor will they by any current practice sanction idolatry.—*Christian Advocate, February* 13

The Secretary to the Lottery Committee having favored us with a call, in order to explain wherein he conceived we had been misinformed, regarding the system pursued in the routine of the Lottery Office, we shall in justice to him and the office promulgated what he has afforded us. Once for all, we would here distinctly disclaim *all imputation on incombents*; but still, remain of opinion that a great reform is required, because we do not think there is either a sufficiency of checking or of the counter observation so essential to the exact economy of a well regulated department. That we may set forth our views more fully, we will take up the matter, as illustrated by the Secretary, *seriatim*. "The Lottery Committee have carried into effect, some time ago, all the reforms which you pointed out." We are not aware of what reforms the Committee have made—nor does the inefficient or defective state of the Office, to our understanding, *come within the meaning of the term. There* is the Secretary, Examiner, and Register, *in one and the same person*; while we maintain that according to the ordinary rules of financial business, these appointments ought to be *distinct*, and made subservient to the purpose of being checks upon each other.

"The Mohurrir receives 50 Tickets for sale daily, and on the following morning accounts for the same ("to whom?") and then pays the amount into the Bank of Bengal. He formerly had the keeping of the Tickets, but not now." We have understood the converse to be the fact; and purchasers can be found, in plenty, who have seen him cut out and deliver to them, from 3 or 4 Ticket Books having 100 in each. But, ought it not to be to the *Head Assistant* the Mohurrir should account for the sales?—and this we know he *does not*.

"He keeps a book *in Bengali* where he daily enters any Ticket sold, and to whom; and the Secretary, likewise, *keeps a book in English*, in which every Ticket sold is daily entered, with the date and to whom." We question the propriety of this arrangement, as a principle of business. The Secretary's book must be, in some measure, a sealed one to many, from the mere circumstance of the other responsible duties to which he has to attend. In the first place, we will suppose it probable—possible certainly—from the multifarious occupations of the Secretary, Register, and Examiner,—that he is not always to be found in this department of his various callings—or, if found, so pressed by the other duties, as to want leisure for an exclusive attention to this particular point—a thing that may well happen, without the shadow of an imputation resting on his shoulders. If it were not so, why did not the party, to whom we alluded, (one in many) obtain the required information? Account Books are not usually kept by the Secretaries of Offices, however they may inspect and check them. To be properly worked up, they should remain in the hands of some one, as a *separate, understood*, and *exclusive* duty. The check and counter check is what is wanted where money transactions are to be registered. Besides, this is the Secretary's book—not the *Book of the Office*—available at all hours, to all comers, which an *Office Book* would necessarily be? The acknowledgment however, substantiates our remark, that there are "no *Office* Books in English:" and also in our opinion, warrants what he urged, when we contended that the system, in this respect, "was radically wrong" and that "a check ought to exist in the Office Records, and such check should be found in a department of it *distinct from both the Secretariat duties and those of the Cash-keeper and Ticket Seller*." Our objection remains unanswered.

"Money was formerly kept in the office; it is now paid into the Bank: and as the Secretary is obliged to produce a Bank receipt for the whole amount of the Lottery, his accounts are balanced at the end of every Lottery, or, twice a year." This we never doubted. We are aware that the money must be paid into the Bank, &c.; but does an Assistant, as a duty, make up the accounts,—being thoroughly responsible for their correteness as having only those accounts to attend to? Money is paid into the Bank for all Tickets sold; but the Bank *only pays to Prize Holders*; and *unsold Prize Tickets* may be made *Benami*, against which there is no check, from the want of books in the Office, to prevent the possibility of its occurring. We trust our readers will bear with us, while we detain them a little longer on a subject wherein their own interests are concerned, by endeavouring to shew what we think *ought* to be the system pursued, if, it is desirable that in this, as in all other offices, where money affairs are in question, every return should be as clear as daylight, and *as available as the Ganges water*.

When a person calls for a Lottery Ticket, let him apply to the Register (not being the Secretary, whom we must suppose more properly engaged, otherwise.) Let the said Register insert the purchaser's name in his book; and on cutting out the Ticket, send the buying party, with the amount, to the *Cash-keeper* the same being separately, noted down, with its particulars, in *the latter's* account. An *English* Diary should be kept, of all the Tickets sold to individuals, with their respective names, and amounts—shewing the *total each day*, both of number and amount: and this should be presented to the Secretary for his examination and signature, every morning. Independent of the Bank Receipt Book, which must of course be kept with the *Cashier* of the office, we would propose a separate Book, in the hands of the Register, containing an account of all sums of money *daily sent to the Bank*. This would be an effectual check on the Cash-keeper, from withholding any part of the amount realized on the sales, which the Register would easily discover by his own Diary.

The Office of Examiner should be, to receive all letters, and to endorse them; and with him too should remain *a separate book of all Unsold Tickets*. He should, at each drawing, mark off all Prizes and Blanks, furnish a distinct List for publication. In his hands, as a matter of course, would be the examination of all *sold* Tickets, as kept between the Register and Cash-keeper, while his own account of the *unsold* would be a check on that of those Tickets which were disposed of. In like manner, *their* Books

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would be a check upon *his*. As soon as the Book of the unsold Prizes and Blanks is marked off, let the Examiner obtain the signature of the Secretary, who then can take a survey of the taree returns, and pass them, under his warrant, accordingly.

The Secretary should keep no books *written by himself*: his duty being only, to supervise those kept by his Assistants.

At the close of all the drawings, the Register should be directed to make out an Account Current, of the aggregate number of Tickets sold, together with their amount, and a statement of *unsold Prizes on the right hand side of it*. This Account Current should further state the Commission, on the whole amount of Tickets sold at 10 per cent. *On the left hand*, let there be exhibited, *the Prizes paid on the numbers sold to the public*, and a balance struck between them in due form.

Every Ticket sold ought to bear the signatures of the Register and Examiner, on the left hand side, apart from hat of the Secretary, on the right.

If *these* reforms are carried into effect, we humbly conceive the public will have little ground to complain against the mode in which the Lotteries are worked. Since we *are* to have such things, at least let them be as nearly perfect as possible: and in this sentiment, we will gladly concede our pretensions to having submitted what we really regard as a fair scheme, the moment a better one is produced. But for form there ought to be.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 16

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We observe that a Field Officer of the Bengal Engineers is about to be tried by Court Martial. The case is said to be "one of unusual importance and to involve considerations which extend beyond the sphere of the immediate parties." We are happy to learn that Captain Whittingham is to act as Private Secretary to the Governor during the absence of Mr. Walter Elliott, and that Mr. Bates is to be appointed Aide-de-camp to succeed the Honourable Mr. Graves. By a letter from Arcot we learn that the 7th Cavalry is to be reviewed on Thursday morning. We are very glad to learn that the Government are thinking of removing to Palaveram the two Corps of Native Infantry doing duty at the Presidency, at least the matter has been submitted for the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief. For our own part, we cannot perceive any serious objections to the arrangement: it is only what is practiced in the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, and the distance from Palaveram to the Presidency is much the same as from Kamptee to Nagpore. Be the objections, however, what they may, there are many arguments in favour of the plan, namely, a great saving to both Officers and men, Madras being a most espensive Station, especially for the Sepoys. The Troops will farther be more concentrated, which is desirable on the score of discipline, and it may be expected that the Sepoys and their families will be infinitely more healthy at the fine dry Station of Palaveram than in their present low and swampy locations at Vepery and Perambore. We are happy to state that Government have authorized a very liberal supply of woollen clothing, flannel, shoes, &c, for the use of the Native Troops employed in China.

THE PORT.—The *Lady Flora* and *John Line* have every Cabin engaged, in fact more applications were made than could be complied with.

The Steamer *India* which left this Port on Sunday, conveys 217 boxes of treasure to Calcutta, and which were shipped on Sunday morning. From an experiment that has been tried, we are told that the Mergui coal burns faster than the English, and that the smell is offensive, the latter point we can answer for!

ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—We beg to call attention to a notice in our advertising columns from the Committee of the PAROCHIAL SCHOOL in connection with St. Andrew's Church; announcing that the FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the pupils of that Institution will be holden at 6 P. M. to-morrow in the new School House, situated in the Church Compound; which building has been occupied by the pupils since the commencement of the present month We have watched with much interest the progress of this admirable Establishment, whose rapidly encreasing number afford the best possible test of the estimation in which it is held by the Presidency Community, and having had some opportunities of judging of the success of Mr. Daniel's system, we in the approaching Examination of his pupils, venture to anticipate a treat to all those who take an interest in the spread of education.

UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANS.—We several months ago mentioned that the Accountant General had strongly recommended two of the Subordinate Servants in his Department to the notice of the higher authorities, and that in consequence the Government had made favorable mention of those individuals to the Court of Directors, with a view to their advancement to the rank of Uncovenanted Assistants. We are now happy in being enabled to state that orders have been received from home, sanctioning the appointment of Sooboo Modliyar, Deputy Manager of the Accountant General's Office, and Mr. D'Silva to be Uncovenanted Assistants in the same Department. We heartily congratulate these individuals on their advancement, and trust that such will have a publicly beneficial effect by tending to keep alive the energies of the East Indian and Native Communities, as holding forth an assurance that superior qualifications and good conduct will lead to advancement, and thus be the means of inducing emulation amongst those classes, in the hope of ultimate reward.

ROBBERIES AT AND NEAR KAMPTEE.—A Correspondent at Kamptee informs us that robberies are becoming again of common occurrence at and near that Station. Amongst the number of sufferers, was, it seems a Commissariat Writer, to the tune of between four and five thousand rupees; property to which amount was carried off a few nights since: without leaving any trace whatever that could lead to the detection of the thieves; another individual too, was the other day robbed at the Village of Zehaur in the Jalnah road, of some eight thousand rupees worth of property, or thereabouts. There surely must be something wrong in the police both of the Cantonment and Villages, if such robberies can be thus committed with impunity!

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.—Our Mofussil Correspondents have either been very idle of late, or their Stations have afforded few subjects worth communicating:—

SECUNDERABAD, *February 9th*—"Our new Chaplain the Rev. Mr. Evans, is greatly liked here, and the excellent sermons and impressive delivery, always ensure a full congregation. Colonel Macleod of the 6th Cavalry, passed through this Station on route for Bangalore a few days ago."

TINNEVELLY, *February 8th*—"I am just returned from a long trip through this district every part of which looks flourishing but the *Poongee* cultivation is especially promising this year, owing to the fine rains which fell in December last. I have had good sport in the Shikar way and tho' others have killed some large bags of Snipe, none I believe can shew such a total as my game register exhibits."

COIMBATORE, *February 3d*—"You request me to let you know how we are getting on here; the climate of Coimbatore is much to my taste, but at present the District wears an unfavorable aspect as owing to the want of rain, all the Tanks and Nullahs are drying up and the crops have been so much injured by the drought that I anticipate a heavy loss to the Surkar this year."

BELLARY, *February 9th*—"A plentiful Monsoon had been of the greatest service to this district, many parts of which generally suffer from drought; this however is happilly not the case this season, for the Ryots allow that their last Crops have been more abundant than for a long time past."

CHENGLEPUT, *February 10th*.—"Every thing wears a pleasing aspect throughout this Collectorate and though the rain that we ought to have had has held off, still our Tanks continue full from the plentiful supply that we got in December, and the cultivators have no fear of their Crops suffering from want of water."

POONANY, *February 10th*—"The Postmark "Poonany" on this letter will very naturally lead you in mental colloquy to ask yourself where such place can be; I therefore in anticipation of this your enquiry, acquaint you that "Poonany" is a small and very out of the way village, in so far, however, of note, that it enjoys the privilege of a Post Office, and is therefore of somewhat corresponding consequence, locally speaking, to "our small English Market towns." Poonany is moreover a Sea (or rather river) Post, being situated at the entrance of the small river——*, it is distant some 17 miles from Chowghaut, on the backwater, a twelve hours' row from Cochin. Poonany is really though, a pretty and picturesque little spot, just four days run down the Coast from Vingorla and here we are pleasantly lodged in the house of Captain P——, from the upper rooms whereof, we have fine view both of the Sea, and highly cultivated country which surrounds us on three sides."

KAMPTEE, *February 5*—"Since last writing to you Lieutenant Smith and Dr. Cheyne, of H. M. 39th Foot have proceeded to Jaulna to bring on a Detachment of Recruits for that Corps. Captain Mann, Ag A. A. Genl. has started for Secunderabad on sick leave. Captain Hewitson, 49th N. I. is appointed to act until the return of Captain Grimes. Lieutenant and Adjutant Farran, 25th N. I. has also gone away on sick leave. The weather continues delightful and its good effects are evident in the improved health of the Troops. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry Horses have been famously weeded this year, and fifty-eight *Casters* have been just sold by outcry. The Artillery practice commences on the 8th Instant.

The Engineer is going on very fast with the new Barracks in progress of erection; one is to be finished first, and which he promises to have ready in six months. I hear that the people in the Patcheree complain of the stench arising from the offal of the cattle which are slaughtered for the use of the Troops in the open space near the Church, and very close to their dwellings. This ought to be looked to immediately, or it may produce disease during the hot weather. Why not have the cattle killed in a more distant situation and cause the offal to be buried or burned immediately?"

SPECTATOR, FEBRUARY 17.

A Correspondent in the Mofussil speaks in terms of praise of the appearance of the state of Udigherry, now under the direction of Government in the Collectorate of Nellore—a change of masters which has we understand been highly popular amongst the majority of the population. The Hills of Udigherry on whose summit stands the now partially dismantled fortalice of the *ci-devant* Nabob, offer a very agreeable temperature, at an elevation of 3000 feet, during the hot months of the year, and as a fine grained red sandstone is to be quarried in abundance near their top for building purposes, some inducement is offered to place them in a position to be visited at intervals. Orange and many other fruit trees abound on them and game is abundant, while a paved road (partially dilapidated) renders the ascent neither fatiguing nor unpleasant. We understand that owing to the small quantity of rain which has fallen, the tanks in the neighbourhood are not filled to an average supply: at Budwail so great is the deficiency in the great tank that a serious diminution in the wet cultivation must be made this year.

Captain PELLOWE is in command of the detachment of the 10th Regt. N. I. at Nellore.

We hear from the North, that the Civil Engineer of the 3d Division is still proceeding with his extensive and important survey of the Bellary line of the Madras and Bombay road, which has now been carried as far as Berjapoor. Until its completion the ultimate decision with regard to the line to be adopted—rather for creation as a road than for repair, as we believe but few traces of "a way," and those far between, are discernible on the further side of the Kisktna—will be suspended.

At Cuddapah Mr. SKELTON, the Sub-Collector, continues in charge of the office of Collector pending the arrival of Mr. HALLETT.

Since the departure of the American Cotton Planters to Tinnevelly we have heard but little of them or their proceedings, we trust however that such arrangements were made by the authorities of the Presidency respecting their journey, that no needless inconvenience was experienced by the strangers in exchanging the rapid transit of an American Railroad for the tedious progress of Indian travelling. We should further hope and believe they will not find themselves unaided by every assistance which can reasonably be afforded by our authorities, in carrying out the important experiments which are the object of their mission to this country, and which without proper aid from the local authorities never can be successfully effected. We say that we hope all this, and knowing nothing to the contrary we are willing to believe it, but it is certain that a very different impression prevails at Calcutta, as will be seen by an extract from the *Englishman*, which states that the Cotton Planters "were dispatched to Tinnevelly with one bullock bandy each, without a tent or any of those comforts which they have a right to expect—and unaccompanied by any person who would familiarise them with the usages of the country, interpret for them, or assist them in obtaining what they may require." The same sort of treatment adds our contemporary has been their lot at Bombay.

Should this statement be correct, it is plain enough that a rational experiment from which successful results might reasonably be looked for, is being exposed to every risk of failure from the mere want of attention to its details; while the reception of the American Planters has been anything but creditable to us, or what they had reason to expect on arriving at a distant country where all was new and strange to them, and where as descended from the same stock and kindred as ourselves, they had every claim to hospitality and attention. We sincerely hope however that the statement to which we have now drawn attention, is at least exaggerated, if not incorrect, and that there has been no room afforded in this Presidency at any rate, for the apprehension that our Government "does not participate in Lord AUCKLAND'S honourable anxiety to benefit by the services of these practical men." Under the Superintendence of Captain HUGHES, who has lately been appointed to the charge, we trust that the Americans will receive both every attention requisite for their individual comfort, and every facility and assisance in carrying out the important experiments in which they are engaged.

* We cannot make out the name.—ED.

EUROPE,

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JAN. 4.

UNITED STATES.—The packet ship *Independence*, which left New York on the 10th ult., arrived at Liverpool last evening, bringing advices one day later than the *Great Western*, but they contain no news. The message had not been delivered at Washington on the 7th, owing to the impossibility of getting together a sufficient number of members of either house of Congress to form what is called, in the Parliamentary phraseology of the United States *a quorum*. Congress had been opened *pro forma*. In the House of Representatives ninety-five members are stated to have answered to their names. but this it appears was not a sufficient number. The attendance of Senators was very meagre. The storm, which prevented the members reaching Washington from the different parts of the union, appears to have extended over an immense district of country. The weather is represented as being the most severe that has been experienced for several years. The navigation of the Delaware was closed and the fall of snow had interupted the travelling on several of the railroads. The Message was expected to reach New York the day after the *Independence* sailed. The *New York Express* of the 19th December says:—"The Session of Congress will be a short one, as, by law, it must close on the 3d of March; but it is not improbable that the Tariff question will be revived, particularly as it is known that the revenue will fall short very much, and resort to an increased tariff must be had, or borrowing must go on." A public entertainment had been given at Versailles, in Kentucky, to General Harrison, the President. In the course of it the President elect gave a toast a compliment to Mr. Clay, adding that he considered him the fittest man in the nation for Presidency, and that he himself would resign the office at once, were it possible for him, by so doing, to confer it on that gentleman. The subject of the resumption of cash payments by the Philadelphia banks on the 15th is alluded to in the New York papers. The sum suuscribed towards the Philadelphia loan amounted to 800,000 dollars, The snow is stated to be 16 to 18 feet deep in the neighbourhood of Washington. Sleighing was quite the rage, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the fashionables of both New York and Washington partook eagerly of the amusement.—*Bicknell's Reporter* anticipates a scarcity of money in Philadelphia for the effort to resume, which, however, we apprehend will be much less of an effort than imagined. The same paper states that the only Philadelphia notes in circulation are those of the United States Bank, which all the banks receive freely and pay out on deposit. Money in Philadelphia was from 6 to 9 per cent. interest; United States Post notes 6½ to 7½. It may be as well to add, that the Governor of Pensylvania has repeatedly expressed his unequivocal determination to insist on resumption the day required by law. - (Courier.)

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 28:—"I have reason to believe that in a late interview with a diplomatic agent the King, Lous Philippe, announced that he had every reason to hope and believe that the Conferences of London will shortly be re-opened, and that therein the Eastern question will be setled to the satisfaction, and through the active agency, of the *Five* Powers."—(Times.)

Prince George of Cambridge arrived at Cambridgehouse yesterday afternoon, from the Continent.—(Post·)

It is the intention of her Mejesty, acting upon the advice of her medical attendants, to take daily equestrian exercise in the new Riding School as soon as that edifice shall have been completed) and made fit for the reception of her Majesty.—(Globe.)

Prince Albert is now studying the constitutional law of England with great industry and earnestness under the able tuition of Mr. Selwyn. Queen's counsel. Since the union of his Royal Highness with her Majesty (Mr. Selwyn has been frequently at Windsor and at Buckingham Palace, reading with his Royal Highness) Blackstone and other constitutional authories, in order that the Prince may be perfected in a knowledge of the constitutional law, and be better fitted for that seat in the Council to which he has been appointed.—(Herlad,)

Price Esterhazy has left Chandos-house. on a visit to Mr. Hope, at Deepdene —(Post.)

Viscount Canterbury arrived in town on Tuesday night from Paris.—(Post.)

Sir R. Peel will receive a numerous and distinguished party next week at Drayton. The Duke of Cambridge is expected—(Herald.)

The Earl and Countess of Limerick have assembled a numerous circle of friends and relatives at South-hill Park, in Berkshire. His Lordship, as well as his amiable Countess, are in the enjoyment of excellent health.—(Herald.)

A splendid ball and entertainment was given at Cashiobury Park, the residence of Lord Essex, on Tuesday, to the nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, and such members of the aristocracy as are now resident in or near the metropolis.—(Post)

We are sory to announce the death of Frank Hall Standish, Esq., of Duxbury, in Lancashire, of literary celebrity. He had almost entirely recovered from a long and painful illness, but, being attacked with inflammation, he died suddenly at Cadiz on 21st December—(Courier.)

By the demise of Lord Bruce, the eldest son of Lord Elgin, his sister, Lady Mary Christopher, the lady of the member for North Lincolnshire, has become the next in succession to an immense fortune, approaching to thirty thousand a-year.—(Courier.)

Among the fashionables who have been induced by the mild temperature of an Italian sky to prolong their residence at Genoa, are Lord and Lady Roden, Lord and Lady de Tabley, Lord and Lady Bury, Lord and Lady De Ross, Captain Beauman, of the Royal Navy, etc.—(Courier.)

ANAGRAMS.—If the reader were to transpose the letters contained in the title of our youthful Queen, *Her Most Gracious Majesty Alexandrina Victoria*! he would find that the following anagram might be formed of them:—"*Ah! my extravagant joco-serious Radical Minister.*" Another example, the applicability which all the world will allow, is *His Grace the Duke of Wellington!*—"*Well fought no disgrace in the.*"—(Advertiser.)

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Chancellor and Senior Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, to de a Knight Grand Cross of the said order.—(Herald.)

The Act of Parliament for the registeration of births applies not only to the community at large, but also to all the members of the Royal Family. The birth of the Princess Royal has been duly registered. The entry was made in the registration books of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square and entered on the 22d inst. by Mr. Jordan, the registrar of births for the Belgrave district of that parish, who attended at Buckingham Palace for the purpose.—(Post.)

A HINT TO LORD MELBOURNE AND LORD HILL.—"I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly, whose political tenet are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing, for this I hold to be a political suicide." We find the above in *Washington*, by M. Guizot, Minister of State to Louis Philippe.—(Sun.)

THE NO-PATRONAGE MINISTRY.—A gentleman who holds an important office in Canterbury, and who voted for Lord Albert Conyngham, received a very mortifying rebuff from the Minister "man of all-works," a few days since. The individual has a son, for whom he was anxious to procure a government situation, and accordingly made application for Lord Albert's interest. His lordship referred him to Mr. Stanley, who dismissed him with an expression of surprise that Lord Conyngham should apply for such a favour, seeing that at his lordship's instigation, two sons of Mr Brent of the same city, had lately been provided for by the government.—(Kentish Gazette.)

The Rev. C. Webber, who for many years has filled the office of Archdeacon of Chichester, has retired, and the Bishop has appointed the Rev. H. E. Manning, Rector of Larington, his successor. The Archdeacon will carry with him into his retiremen the respect and esteem of all with whom he ever had the slightest intercourse.—(Courier.)

This day is the anniversary of the Irish Union, in 1804; and of the birthday of the great Edmund Burke, who was born in the year 1730.—(Herald.)

PRINCE LOUS NAPOLEON.—The following letter addressed by Prince Louis Napoleon to Lord Dudley C. Stuart will probable interest our readers, It records an act of generosity on the Prince's part, and shows a disposition to alleviate as much as lays in his power the misery which his ambition has entailed upon one of his humblest and most ignorant followers. It proves also that Louis Philippe is equally generous, as he allows his prisoner to correspond with his friends, and even to make use of his pecuniary resources.—

"Chateau of Ham, 25th Dec.

"My dear Lord Dudley—knowing the interest which you feel for the Poles, I request that you will be my interpreter with the person named V. W., living in Duke-street, St. James's, and whose leg was amputated in consequence of wounds received at Boulogne, I sent him provisionally one thousand franos; but I should wish to grant him a small pension until he finds himself in a situation to get employment. I beg you to state, therefore, how I am to transmit the money to him, and whether he has really forfeited his allowance as a refugee. In both cases say what I ought to give him. I ask your pardon, my dear Lord Dudley, for the trouble I give you, and I beg that you will receive the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

—(Post.) "NAPOLEON LOUIS."B

Sir G. Crewe, M. P., has given £1,000, and Lady Crewe £100, towards the erection of an intended new church at Ticknall.—(Post.)

GRATITUDE OF A TAIL!—The game now playing by the faithful and consistent tail, of which Mr. O'Connell is the head, is to oust poor Hulton, who spent his money when no one else could be found to advance a farthing in procuring Mr. O'Connell's own return at the last election, and to put Mr. John O'Connell, the present member for Athlone, in his place.—(Dublin E. Mail)

The agitation of the liberals in Ireland against emigration to Jamaica has had its effect. It appears from the Limerick papers, that a meeting, at which some of the leading inhabitants of Limerick attended, was held a few days ago for the purpose of discouraging their fellow citizens and countrymen from emigrating to Jamaica. Amongst those present were Sir D. Roche, M. P., (who presided); Counsellor Moore, deputation from the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Association; W. Howly, Esq., J. P, etc. On Christmas Day Mr. Moore, attended by some members of the Society of Friends, visited the different chapels, and denounced the plan of emigration to Jamaica, as "a most atrocious and damnable scheme to entrap the unwary Irishman." On Saturday Mr. T. Steele harangued the people in different parts of the streets, and, followed by a great multitude, proceeded to the place where the emigrant vessel lay, which all approached as if it were a plague-ship. Mr. Steele begged of the mob to pass by the "fatal ship" in dead silence—an advice which they strictly followed; and on Sunday Mr. Steele resumed his arduous task of admonishing and warning the people against emigration. "A little before sunset he brought an enormous crowd to the quay, and, kneeling down with them, invoked the curse of earth and heaven on the slave-ship on her voyage!" The *Limerick Reporter* states that the vessel sailed from the quays of the city yesterday morning for Jamaica, with about 20 on board, the majority of whom were unfortunate females of bad character, although the nnmbers who had previously engaged passages amounted to over 300.—(Dublin Journal.)

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, dated Thursday night:—"Mr. Lyttleton returned to Walsall on Monday night, and renewed his canvass on Tuesday morning. His success, however, soon became hopeless, even in the opinion of his warmest supporters. When the deputation of the National Anti-Corn-Law League from Manchester proceeded to catechise the Hon. candidate as to his opinions upon the operation of the Corn-laws, he at once declined to compromise his judgment upon any point, and without hesitation refused to shackle himself with pledges. The 'Anti-Corn-law League,' by their deputation, have thus in Walsall done irreparable injury to the Liberal interest. On Wednesday night the Radical party had a meeting at the Green Dragon public-house, when Messrs. Prentice, Acland and Co., entered into long dissertations upon the evil effects of the Corn-law monopoly. No other real candidate was forthcoming, and Mr. Acland was consequently induced to offer himself for the honourable distinction. Application was made to Mr. Forster, jun., but that gentleman pleaded the illness of his wife. Mr. Whitwick was not to be found. Mr. Fryer declined walking through Coventry with such a ragged regiment, and ultimately Ackland was despatched to find a man. It was expected that he would have arrived in Walsall this afternoon, but up to the time of writing (5 p. m.) the expected candidate is *non est*: The return of Mr. Gladstone under circumstances may be deemed secure. No doubt the Reform Club will find a candidate who will probably drain their little fund; but that is all he will be able to accomplish. There are upon the burgessroll 808 voters, and of these it is not to be expected that more than 600 will be brought to the poll. It is certain that Mr. Gladstone, be his opponent whom he may, can poll from 350 to 400. To Radnorshire and Carlow the Conservatives may now add Walsall."—(Courier.)

AMERICANISMS.—We find the following in the *Orleans Crescent*:—The gentleman who left the penknife upon our table is requested to call and sharpen it.—The *New York Sun* described a fence made of such crooked rails, that every time a pig crawled through, it come out on the same side.—Ezekiel Fish, of Vermont, had such a loud voice, that he could hear himself speak at the distance of two miles.—A flash of lightning is a flish of lightning in our country. I remember one thunder storm where the flashes were so bright that you could actually see the peals of thunder that followed them. We remember once meeting a young lady in company, who had a mouth so small as to be incapable of admitting any thing larger than a pea without the aid of a magnifying glass.—Talk of flat feet, indeed! there once was an itinerant musician in Ohio, whose feet had got so very flat from constant waking that latterly he could not play any tune that had more than two sharps in it.

EXECUTION OF A FEMAIL FRANCE-On the 19th inst, at noon precisely, the sentence of death was carried into execution, in the town of Nevers, on the person of the Widow Guyonnet, convicted of poisoning her husband. Like every other French criminal, she had appealed against her sentence, although the finding of the jury was upon the clearest evidence. Her appeal was rejected by the Court of Cassation. Since that period a considerable delay had intervened; and an erroneous belief pretty generally prevailed that her sentence would be ultimately commuted. For some time past, full of confidence that she would obtain a commutation of the extreme penalty, she had resumed all the original gaiety of her character. "She could not believe," shenaverred, "that she was destined to end her days on a scaffold they would have taken so much pains to render her accouchement favourable" The principal reason of the delay in carrying her sentence into execution had been the circumstance that she was expected to become a mother. When the fatal period arrived, the proper officer entered the prison at half past 8 o'clock, and read to her the decree which announced to her the final rejection of her appeal, and the confirmation of the capital sentence. Upon receiving this terrible intelligence she at at once perceived that she had only a few minutes to live. A nervous tremor seized her, and she fell to the ground senseless. Nevertheless she supported with much resignation the frightful preparations of the toilette, and upon its termination mounted with a tolerable steady step the fatal vehicle, where her confessor took his place by her side. When she arrived at the place of suffering, she gave herself quietly into the hands of the executioner, and in a few minutes after she had ceased to live. The rain fell all the time in torrents, but an immense crowd had assembled. For 11 years past there had not been at Nevers a single capital punishment.

SEVEN HORSES KILLED BY EATING WHEAT.—On Sunday last a considerable loss was sustained by Mr. Jonathan Infield, of West Fen, from a number of horses getting at some thrashed wheat. A person who had charge of the stock discovered a hole in the place where the wheat was stowed, and observing the stock to loiter about the place, stopped the same with some wool. It appears that at night the horses removed the wool, that they might get at the wheat, for twelve of them were violently ill in the morning, and seven died in the course of the day, and the five remaining, it is feared, will share the same fate.

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